THE INVASION.

Retreat of the Rebels Up the Shenandoah Valley.

Reported Reoccupation of Martinsburg by Our Forces.

Additional Details of General Averill's Victery.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S STAFF &e.. dez...

THE HERALD DESPATCHES.

Mr. Theodore C. Wilson's Despatch.

RETREAT OF THE RUNELS -THE ENEMY PLANESD. moon, and are now reported in full retreat up the valley, In consequence of a heavy Union force having got upon Early's flank, thus dangerously threatening his rear and communications with Richmond. The flank movement was made by order of General Grant.

Those who know say Early will not make a stand in the lower part of the valley, unless absolutely compelled do to do. It is thought, though, there will be some fight ing is and around the fortifications at Winchester.

THE REPRE FORCE. Early's force did not at any time during this last raid exceed eighteen thousand. I have facts and figures to prove this, these figures descending even to the strength of brigades and regiments, with the names of their commanding officers.
MARTINEBURG OCCUPIED.

As I close this despatch there is a report that Martins-burg was occupied by Union troops last night. The road from here to Martinsburg is now said to be clear.

I hear of no heavy fighting. There are reports of skirmishing, and from all accounts there is every indication of a general rebel retreat.

Mr. N. Davidson's Despatch. BALTIMORN, August 9, 1864. GENERAL SHERIBAN'S ASSUMPTION ORDER.

General Siperians, August 9, 1804.

General Orders—No. 1.

Headquaitress, Middless Milliams Division, 1.

Headquaitress, Middless Milliams Division, 2.

In compliance with General Orders No. 240, dated for Department, Washington, August 7, 1854, the undersigned hereby assumes commund of the Middle Milliary Division, comprising the following military departments —Middle Department of Department of Washington, Lepartment of the Susquehanna, and the Department of Washington, Lepartment of the Susquehanna, and the Department of the Middle Milliary Division will be at Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

Major General Commanding.

General Orders—No. 1.

Headquaiters, United States Forces, 1.

Harper's Ferry, Va., August 7, 1864

The following named officers are announced until further orders on the staff of the Major General commanding. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:—

Emperor General's Department.

Lieutenant Colonel James W. Forsyth, Assistant Inspector General and Chief of Staff, Major Fred. C. Nowhmil, Adjusted General's Department.

Captain E. B. Parsons, Assistant Inspector General.

Adjusted General's Department.

Captain E. B. Parsons, Assistant Adjutant General.

Courtermater's Department.

Captain E. B. Parsons, Assistant Adjutant General.

Courtermater's Department.

Captain E. B. Parsons, Assistant Colled Quartermaster.

Subsistant Engles Commissary of Sub-

Capt. Wm. H. Bosack, Acting Chief Commissary of Sub

Oaptain W. V. Sheridan, Captain J. W. C. Moore, Captain W. V. Sheridan, Captain J. W. C. Moore, Captain J. W. Crowningshield, Physical Research Conference of Captain B. W. Crowningshield, Physical Research Conference of Captain By Command of Major General SHERIDAN.

Jas. W. FORSYTH, Lieut, Col. and Chief of Staff.

GUNERAL MISHIDAN.

The assignment of General Sheriden to this military division appears to give the most lively satisfaction gene rally. He is unquestionably the man for the piece. The southered forces of the several departments embraced in at will now be subject to the control of one mind, and that possessed by a man of twelves energy, unsurpassed courage and rure ability. General Grant has tried Genetrials he has proved equal, and the selection of him for the arduous duty of concentrating and reorganizing the forces in this division, protecting its territory from invasion and administering its affairs, evinces the wisdom of the Lieutenant General as much as it compliments the

is assigned to the command of all the cavalry in this ry division.

hoson, having been repulsed by Gen. Aver-Satter towards Moorefield, where an engagement ensued, in which the rebels were completely routed, with heavy tesses in artiflery, killed, wounded and prisoners. The

Our Washington Despatch.

Wassistory, August 9, 1804.
The latest information received by the military authorities from the Shenandonn is to the effect that the encmy are slowly moving up the valley towards Gordons-ville, evidently fearing the forces combining against The whole country has been stripped of grain and stock,

uard, and is leisurely moving on after the column, urging forward straggters and recapturing describers.

THE PRESS DESPATCHES.

by General Averille

Washington, August 9, 1864.
Diformation has been received here that General Averil, after overtaking the enemy at Moorefold, at tasked and utterly routed them, especing between five and six hundred prisoners, including General Johnson,

rebol force for twenty-four miles, capturing many of the Expisives. He estire loss in killed was seven men. The pursuit was only abandoned when General Averill's forces were too much exhausted to follow the rebols

Session of the Pennsylvania Legisla.

The extra sersion of the Pennsylvania Legislature met te-day. Governor Curtia in his message calls upon the Legislature to take some action for the defence of the State. He speaks of the support rendered by Pennsyl vania to the national government, and says the Saate has yania to the national government, and says the Sate has suffilled at her obligations. Pennsylvania has a right to be defended by the national forces as part of the common country. After alluding to the several invasions of the State by the robels, he asks, "How could an agricultural people, in an open country, he expected to rise suddenly and beat back hostile forces which had defeated the organized veteran armies of the the tehabitants of an invaded country will do what is to their power to resist the invaders; and the facts will their power to resist the invaders; and the facts will abow, I think, that the people of the invaded counties have not fatled in their duty." He severely condemns the gibes and smeeze and seouls which have been thrown upon the people of Pennsylvania by the newspapers and justicess of other States. He quotes a lotter addressed by him, together with Governor Brandord, of Mury hand, to grandent Limcoln, saking that recruits relead by the granders in the sarvice.

This following letter from the Adjustmit General, dated August 1, 1864, is the only reply yet received:—

Was Decembers. America Gustania in Series.

heme or local defence, and for guarding the fords of Potomac. In reply, I am directed by the Secretary of Rato inform you that the proposition has been fully considered, and that the authority saked for cannot be granted, In this connection, please see the act of Congress approved Rebruary 13, 18-2, as promulgated in General Orders No. 15 acres of 1802, from this office.

THOMAS E. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant General.

Thosagestion has been frequently made by unrellecting persons that the State should raise a force and keep it permanently in the field for her defence. Apart from other considerations it is to be observed that the expense of such a measure would be quite beyond the present ability of the State. To raise and maintain an army of fitteen regiments (and any smaller force would be inadequate) would involve an annual expenditure of more than fifteen millions of deliars.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

Movements of General Grant.

Movements of teeneral Grant.

Mosonav, August 6, 1864.

Lieutenaut General Grant has been with us for twelve hours of the last twenty four. Friday afterneon, at a little before five o'clock, the loungers at the Relay House were somewhat autonished to see a small man wearing three stars and smoking a cigar descond from a car on the Washington three P. M. train. Taking a chair on the railroad platform he smoked and talked with the four staff officers accompanying him for an hour or more when a special car from Battmore builed up at the Relay House, and in a moment after the Lieutenaut General was on his way to hold a conference with General Hunter, whose headquariers then were at Thomas House, about a mile and a half south of the railroad at Monecacy Junction.

mile and a half south of the railroad at Monecacy Junction.

The train arrived as the Junction about seven o'clock, and a conveyance being in waiting General Grant was immediately conveyed to Hunter's headquarters, where he remained during the night. Of what transpired there nothing as known, and we can only guess at it as events slowly develop themselves in the future. On Saturday murning, at about eight o'clock, Generals Grant and Hunter, with the staff officers of the former, appeared at Gen. Tyler's headquarters, which are established immediately on the railroad at Monecacy bridge. During two hours or more the Generals saturder the trees in fruit of the house engaged is nothing more important than deculory conversation, mostly on indifferent subjects. Gen. Tyler did the honors of the host to the extent of his conveniences. In the course of conversation this morning Grant said

did the honors of the host to the extent of his conveniences.

In the course of conversation this morning Grant said of the late repulse at Feteraburg that there was no earthly research while should not have been an entire success if his orders had been obeyed. The springing of the mine, he said, was a complete surprise of the rebels, and it only needed obedience to his orders to have routed the entire rebot army. While still watting for somethin, or somebody I saw how Grant cuts red tape, which resulting a word of explanation. Some months are the Ninetieth New York, then in a distant field of operations, re-enhanced as veteran recents, but were not able then to take their furleugh, on account of a press of business. Yesterday the regiment departed for home on furlough. But I wenty two of the men. for some trivial offecce, were, as a punishment, not allowed to go, and put into other regiment to serve until their regiment returned, and were still held as veteran recruits. These twenty-two more being at Monocacy, one of them waited on Gen. Grant.

A private soldier, grim and travel stained, bearing in his every feature a trace of long and hard service in the field. the Lieutenant General Instend attentively while he told his tale and plead for himself and his companious. A few questions put and answered and Grant was saturded that injustice had been done them, andow the spot he wrote a telegram to the proper officer, then at Harper's Ferry, instructing him to turlough the men immediately and the consequence is they leave for home to night with a consciousness that the Commander-in Chief or our armies metes out equal and exact justice to all.

At nearly eleven o'clock the train arrived from Battimore, and General Phil. Sheridan stepping off, it became apparent that for him had Grant and Hunter been waiting. Grant took Sheridan side a few steps, and for a few moments the two were engaged in earnest conversation. While Grant and Sheridan wide a few steps, and for a few moments the two were engaged in earnest convers

The Fight at New Creek.

New Creek, August 5, 1864,
[Correspondence of the Wheeling Intelligencer]
We had a very pretty little fight yesterday—of little account in comparison with the Army of the Fotomac and the "big talings" of the Southwest—but we are satisfied with the result, although we mourn the loss of our gallant dead. The force under McCausiand and Bradley Johnson, who were so gloriously defeated at Cumberland by General Kelley, made a rapid march to Romney to escape his bloors. Yesterday morning they started from the Wire bridge for this place, numbering over three thousand men, and about two effects drove in our pickets with a wild rush. Johnson made the direct march up the New Creek road, while McCausiand sent a portion of his force upon Fort Fiano, commanding the town. The balance of his men were sent around the his to the east end of the place, and about four hundred dismounted and deployed to the west, intending to surround Fort Fuller. The alarm was sudden, but not as complete as the rebels anticipated. Colonel Stevenson, of the Cone Hundred and Fifty-fourth regiment, D. N. G., assisted by Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Hoy, Sixth Virginia, immediately put everything in position for defeace General Kelley was telegraphed, and he ordered Colonel Stevenson to fight to the last, and reinforcements would be sent up.

The robels had the brow of the hill, and fired and choored with great vigor and determination. The guns of the fort, under command of Captain Holmes, of Battery L., First Illinois artillery, were turned upon the advancing column of Johnson, and say benitated, and force of three or four hundred why the short of the way down the side of the mountain towards our little fort. They did not appear to understand why the force sent to she west did not oppear effectually; but they were hold in chook by two companies of the Sixth Virginia—Companies of the resource, with no decided advantage, except that the resource were requised in every attemnt to advance within reach of our guns. But the force came

neadquartors McCaussand expired his disspirations at finding so determined a resistance. He had been apprised Abst Gengral Ketley was quietly wasching Cumberland, and New Creek, with #8 stores and treasures, presented an inviting morsel.

The deed of the battic field we mourn, even though they number but a fraction of the sacrifice to a wicked rebellion. But wheir vacant places in the secial circle will be none the less paintul, because a greater number have been shughtered elsewhere on the battle fields of our country. All honer to the dead!

The trierds of the dead and wounded, as well as the farce actively engaged, will be better satisfied with a record of the names, and I give you the list, very nearly completes as follows:—

Kitred—Eleventh Virginia.—Lieutenant Curties, Co. F. David Page, Co. E. Mailes S. Keams, Co. E. Nosh Whit lock, Co. H.

Wounded—Eleventh Virginia.—Leutenant Bensted, Co. H., Jefferson Stowart, Co. A.; Jaseph S. Smith, Co. A.; When H. Berry, Co. E. Ahoert Hickman, Co. E. F. M. Page, Co. E.; Fuller Stanton, Co. R.; George Turner, Co. K.; Jefferson Uth, Co. E.; Themas B. Hoghtas, Co. F.; Elas David, Co. H.; Jesse Whitlock, Co. H.

Hister, Virginia.—David Shelling and Jes. McCluskey, Co. L.; Kiled; Robert Dickey, wounded in left first and arm; Frederick Bedsoll, wounded in left first and arm; Frederick Bedsoll, wounded in left first and arm; Frederick Bedsoll, wounded in the fort, from the comprises are retired first of casualties, with the exception of four men of the One Hundred and Fifty-Sourth regiment, eligibly wounded in the fort, from the comprises and brace hearts, and went back with their accomments was fired into just an the edge of the town, and the conductor was wounded in the leg. The enemy out the sumbered as, by their own confessions, three to one, and anticipated an easy victory. They earne Healing their banners and brace hearts, and went back with their accomments from Cumberland to aid in making the fight bances and brace hearts, and went back with the re-infercements fro

Collinson and Loss of Life on the Wash-ingson Hairroad.

Basswans, August 8, 1894

The empease train which left Baltimors at forty min-stee past four F. M. celided with the express train from Washington, about a quarter of a mile north of Annapo-lis Junction. The trains were not moving very fast, or the consequences word have been frightful.

Baggage Master Jacob Grod, of the Baltimore train, was before. Midvess, of the Highth Indiana, was also infined, and sen or twelve persons were seriously in-lared. The twent were shattered and the locomotive frashed, but the read is now in running order. The acci-ded is shift to have serious from the lialphonese train leav-ing the innetton too soon.

THE POLITICAL MARKET.

Propidential Gossip-Dean Richmond on the War and Peace Elements-Their Strongth_R.W or Compromise_Judge Nelson, Governor Seymour, Judge Woodward, Gonesal McCiclian, Pierce, Fillmore and Guthrie the Candidates-Quarrels of the Republicans over the Governor, &c. OLD ABE AND THURLOW WEED AND THE REPUBLICAN

MANAGERS. The public mind is intensely excited on the Presiden tial question. Everything that throws any light upon the issue is selzed upon with intense delight. The re-Abe is daily increasing. It has been supposed that Thurlow Weed was fully culisted for Lincoln. If this is the case be takes a very queer course in showing it; for no man ever talked harder against Liecoln's policy He was summoved to Washington by the administration, and at first declared that he would not go; but some of his friends urged upon him, and he finally reluctantly le't for the national capital. He, however, gave those in his confidence to understand that certain things would have to be done, or he would have nothing to do with them, and that he should be peremptory in his requests. Nothing has as yet transpired showing that he has me with success On the contrary, all the developments thus far show the very opposite. The refusal of the administration to accede to the demands of General Grant are known to be the reverse to Mr. Weed's position. The dissatisfaction with Old Abe in his party has not only taken a deep hold on the laboring men in it, but also on the managers of the party, and, in fact, those who compose the committees who have in charge the party machinery, except that which is run at Weshington. It is no unusual thing to hear these committeemen say that they will support any erson against Lincoln. The curious and arbitrary dorelopments of the authorities at Washington have some thing to do with this feeling of the republican committee men. The movements at Washington are constantly up setting their programmes for securing the votes. Hence the dissatisfaction and general desertion of the ship. A portion of those discentented declare that they will go for anybody against Lincoln but Seymour and McCiellan; others, that they will support any person who may be

THE CHICAGO CANDIDATE. The great question of the day is, who will be nominated at Chicago? This is asked everywhere. The question is propounded a thousand times a day, and yet the answer is not positively given. There has been an impression of ate, owing to the popularity of McClellau with the peo ple, that he would be the man; But it must be under Chicago. The politicians, pure and simple, have control of that convention. They are not for Little Mac any farther than they are obliged to be. If they see any way to escape, and get support for their candidate, they will throw McClellan. This is for the simple reason that Mc-Cicilan discards the politicians as tolo. There is not a in the least has the keeping of his wishes or socrets.

Many of those whom the press have charged him with snoken with for months. From these facts all parties see that they cannot bargain with or make him their tool. They are, therefore, looking around for some one cise. Who, then, is to be the man?

Who, thou, is to be the man?

Record developments look very much as though a desperate effort is to be made to nominate Judge Samuel Noisce, of the United States Supreme Court. It will be remembered that we recently stated that James Buchanan had been writing lotters in his tavor. Since then the movement has taken a more tangible shape, and we now hear his advocates declaring that the peace men and other radicals will unite oo hkm, and that even the peats of the Lewing Postace ready to endorse him. The latter part of the programme we have great doubts about. It looks very much as though the political party of that concern is being prepared for the Buffale Convention.

of that concern is being prepared for the Buffalo Convention.

Certain antics of the members of the firm knows as the Albany Ragency indicate that they are leaning toward Judge Nolzon, and that they really intend, to push him at Caicago, and are, in fact, secretly plotting for his nominatioe now. Some of those mengive out that the contest at Chicago is between Judge Nejson and General McCiellan. That the Albany Regency has some plot to kick up a muss at Chicago no one doubts who understands the part that they played at Charleston in 1800. This movement for Judge Nelson meets with considerable favor with politicans in other sections of the country; but whether it will really amount to anything events at Chicago alone can decide. That there is a strong effort made in his favor by the politicians is positive, or at least a great dead has been done and is being done for him, or else there is a monster being game going on.

DEAN RIGHEMOND,

and is being done for him, or else there is a monster beag game going on.

DEAN RIGHMOND,

It is said, rapuliates any idea of being a candidate before the convention. He declares that he would not accept the Presidency ser full and complete deeds of the whole of the United States. This assertion he backs with his characteristic pull at his nose and emphatic eaths. He is equally emphatic in regard to the operations of the peedemen, and comes out with his, "We'll show them at Chicago that they can't do as they please, by God! They will be chized down, by God. The press, demn it, ought to continually pitch into the pusillanimous crew! They are in league with Lincoln, God damn them."

There has been a rumor during the last few days that Richmond is inclinuating that Governor Seymonr is the man for the convention to nominate. This does not hardly agree with other movements of the Dean, and may be only a ruse to cover his road designs. As far as we can positively ascertain,

person but himself knows, and it is not certain that he even knows himself. No ose has heard him say anything of late against either of those as a candidate.

Poor Pirre And Fillmore.

The names of both these gentlemen are used in connection with the nomination at Chicago by the peace party. Several of the pance faction organs have been pushing them, and at the same time denouncing McCholish bitterit. Some of the friends of Little Eac declare that the managers of the World are really for the nomination of one or the ether of these gentlemen, and have been expecting for some time past that that india rubber concern would drop McCholish and urge either Pierca or Fillmore for nomination. This may be the secret of that journal trying to connect McKallan what the opposition to General Grant. At any rate the most intimate friends of Little McC do not coinsider the World as sure for their favoritie general, nor is it in their confidence. One thing is corrain: that several or the Vallandigham and Wood peace organs have in the last week most bitterly assailed General McClailan. They have not abused Lincoin more than they have him. This signifies war at Chicago by this faction. They claim to have control of the convention But the war element has four-fitchs of the delegates. If this is so, the ultra peace faction will have but little show, and Richmond's assertion that they will be choked down will be reasil. The ultra peace pare will have a large outside delegation at the convention, and will have a large outside delegation at the convention, and will have a large outside delegation of desentified republicans who will prose true and it is not improbable that a grand row will be the result. The ultra peace pare will have a large outside delegation of desentified republicans who will present a proposition to the convention that if they will no misate a man that they sun go for they will take away from Old Abe one-builf of the republican party; also, that all the substantial men of the following four persons will be normat

visit to Washington did not enable him to decide where he stood. Had not seward better look after him? FTATE FOLITICS.

There is considerable fluttering among the republicans relative to the nemination of candidates for Governor on the 7th el September next. Extensive arrangements are being made by the different factions, and the fight has already reached a crisical point. Each flutten of the party endeavors to keep its movements from the other; but now and then some of their tricks overseach and become known. Among the most preminent dedges are the operations of the government officials. It is well known that a large portion of the preminent officials of this administration in this Mate are from the anis-Seward wing of the party. Supecially is this true with the provost marshals, collectors, Custom House others, and to many eases the postmasters. They were appointed through Chase's influence and the radical members of Congress. These gentlemen are at work as hard as mortals well can be to secure the election of delegates to the State Convention, which means at Syracuse on the 1th of Soptember. Postmaster Hojktas, of Utica, has been notifying the Post office officials in that section of the State to commence their work, and to take such steps as to secure the election of such means a delegates as will do as "well desire them to. The question is, what does "well main is last connection? It will be no bard make for the pellucians to know what and who thus means for Gevernor. It is asy, also, that several persons from the Custom House are reverling in the raralesswheate or this mission. All this means a bitter fight between the radion wing-mad the Weed Seward wing of the party at the convey time. The public need not be surprised to hear of alg., of most of this State in November.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afterno upervisor Tweed in the chair.

Supervisor Punnt presented a communication fro Governor Seymour, enclosing his letter to Secretary Stanton, on the subject of excessive enrolments in this city and Brooklyn. He moved its reference to the Com mittee on Volunteering. Supervisor Ext proposed that the Committee on Volun-

teering go over the enrolment list, and, with the as sistance of the Police Commissioners, correct the rolls. Supervisor Brunt explained that the Committee on Volunteering have represented the facts to the Provost Marshal at Washington, and that an answer may be ox-

Marshai at Washington, and that an answer may be expected in a few days. He proposed that the Board should wait for that reply.

Supervisor har mored his proposition as an amendment to Supervisor Farty's motion. Lost.

The motion referring the communication was then adopted.

Supervisor fartis inquired if the Volunteer Committee were prepared to report on the subject of collisting in robel States.

Supervisor Bauer replied that he was not informed how agents were to proceed to recruiting in robel States. The committee was not yet prepared to report.

Supervisor Little moved that the Committee on Volunteering be authorized to appoint agents to recruit in the robel States.

Supervisor Sawaar said the question was important. He was for agentating what men are to be procured in robel States. Let something be done promptly. Either empower the Committee or let the Board act.

Supervisor Prizer opposed delegating power to a committee that could be agreed to the Board act.

of us that was no reason why we should remain longer behind her.

Supervisor Ext moved, as as amendment to Mr. Blunt's resolution, that in the opinion of the Board it is inexpedient to recruit to rabel States, because such action would be opposed to the dictates of Mumanity, and would not conduce to a restoration of the Usion. The amendment was lost by a tie vote.

The original motion was then called for, and was fixwise lost by a similar vote. Thus the question of recruiting secroes in the South of help to fill the quota of the city has been decided in the negative by the Board of Supervisors.

After disposing of the routine business which came before the heard it adjourced.

Letter from Supervisor Blant to Provost Marshal Brv.

HEADQUARTERS COUNTY VOLUNTERS COMMITTEE, BROADWAY, CORNSI CHAMBERS STREAT, NEW YORK, August 2, 1804.

Brigadier Conetai J. B. Par, Provost Marchai General: Sin-Believing that the national government is desirous of dealing justif in fixing the quotas under the various calls of the President for men, and that any respectful receive your prompt consideration, the Volunteer Com-mittee of the county of New York, in pursuance of the dety they owe the body of which they are a part, and under whose authority they act, beg leave to submit to you a statement of facts to reference to the quota demanded of this county under the call of the President of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men, to the end that the citi-

July 13, 1864, for 500,000 mee, to the end that the citizens of New York, of whom we are not proper entatives, may understand this matter tufly a ourselves, and tay be able to lay the censers for any isjustice in the premises where it properly belongs.

The quota of this county, under the call of July 13, 1864, for 500,000 men, is officially amounced as 23,140 men. Under the call of October 7, 1883, also for 500,000 men, the quota was but 18,379 men, being an increased demand, of a call for the same number of mee, of 7,161. This increase is nearly equivalent to the whole number demanded under the call of March 14, 1364, for 700,000 men, were but 23,370, while under the resent call for 500,000 men the quota is fixed at 23,140, being a demand for only 250 med was on the present call for 500,000 men, than on the two previous calls, together embracing 700,000 men. The following table will, perhaps, more clearly demonstrate this statement.

	Quota under		
			calls of
		THE PART OF THE PA	Cet 7. '68
Quotes	Quota	Qualca	and March
July 18,	October T,	March 14,	14, 64, 41
1804, for	1803, for	1884, for	togethe
Cong. 500,000	600,000	200,000	700,000
Dista. mes.	min	micn.	men
4 4,071	2,512	1.224	8.73
5 3,971	2,573	1 181	3,75
6 3,485	2,216	1,004	3,29
7 4.230	3,598	1,203	3,79
3 4.346	3,512	1,580	5,00
9 3,028	2,56T	1,139	3,70
Total 23,140	16,979	7.801	23,37

nan be addoced than the notorious scarcity of labor in every branch of buginess. We assume, then, that the present population is about what it was in 1860, viz:—186,555.

The total vote of this city in 1862 for members of Congress was 75,974. The political excitement we high, and the vote was 9,000 larger than the vote of last year for Secretary of Seate. Allowing 24,000 for legal voters who did not excrose the right of the elective franchise (which is a very large estimate), there were, in November, 1862, say 100,000 legal voters in the city. Legal voters embrace aid of the cises liable to draft at and over the age of 21. Those liable to draft must be between the ages of 20 and 45. And certainly the number of voters over the age of 45 must be very much greater than the number of labor to draft, between the ages of 20 and 21, while besides those over age, there must be a very large number within the prescribed age for draft that table by reason of physical desability, a fact which is sufficiently proved by the reachs of all the drafts everywhere up to this time. It is therefore a legical and natural sequence, we think, that a true eurolment would not show as many liable to draft an electronic all voters, and allowing that we have to day 100,000 legal voters, and allowing that those over 45 entitled to vote only balance those under 21 liable to draft an other and the provided of the number is lable to draft, anaming that those over 45 entitled to vote only balance those under 21 liable to draft an other and allowing that those over 45 entitled to vote only balance those under 21 liable to draft an other and allowing the under those over 45 entitled to vote only balance those under 21 liable to draft and which we have a load of the considered to reader this county liable for 7, 1861, appreciated, an any principle of natural increase that one population, on any principle of natural increase that one population, on any principle of metural increase that one which are least to be considered that one he every live an

76,974 Total....138,612 62.638 805.550

Total...133,612 75,974 62,638 595,656

Perhaps the unfairness of the enrolment can be best demonstrated by a compareson with the population of nome of the districts above. Thus, in 1800, the population of the Seventh district was 1,444 more than that of the Seventh district while the carolment is 1,010 less for the Fourth district while has the largest population than for the Seventh. The population of the Eighth district was 40,031 more than the Fourth, but the enrolment is constant of 790 more than the Sixth, the enrolment is actually 2,748 less than the Sixth, the enrolment is actually 2,748 less than the Sixth, the enrolment is actually 2,748 less than the Sixth, the enrolment is actually 2,748 less than the Sixth, the enrolment is actually 2,748 less than the Sixth, the enrolment is actually 2,748 less than the Sixth, the enrolment is actually 2,748 less than the Sixth, the enrolment is actually 2,748 less than the Sixth, the enrolment is actually 2,749 less than the Sixth, the array and navy, representing 325,000 years of service, and she is ready to furnish as many more as may be justly counted to the support of the government, and the service of the counted the support of the support of the force of a frait, has well nigh are shear, except of the size on the past of our cliusens to fill the quota.

Already have we expended from the public tensurry the sam of ever seven militons of dollars is bounties alone, and in various ways nearly eleven unitions more on behalf of the war, and way noid unitingly excent sizes.

much in addition to do our honest share of the good work if, as we doubt not will be the case, we are dealt

Justly by.

We bespeak your immediate at ention to this communication. Should it please you to place this matter in
the hands of a commission in the same gayaner as in the
provious case, we believe that the result, whatever it
may be, will be bowed to by our people with your grace.

I have the honor to be, air, very respectfedly, your
most obedient servant, Oitfood BLUNY.

Chairman N. Y. Co. Veignteer Commix 59.

The Arrest of Colonel Matchoff, of the Bieventh Regiment, S. G.

A meeting of the officers of the Eleventh regiment, N. G., was held on Monday evening, to take into consideration the arrest of their commander, Colonel Maidhoff.
After some discussion the following letter was drawn up for presentation to Major General Sandford, at whose instigation the arrest was made .-

instigation the arrest was made.—

Headmarkers, Eleviste Regently.

Washington Rille, S. Y. S. N. G.

Washington Rille, S. Y. S. N. G.

To Major General Sandron.

G. New York, August S. 1852.

To Major General Sandron.

G. New York, August S. 1852.

G. Nerlington, Felling destrous of promoting the interest of our branch of the service have decimed it advisable and incumbent more us to address you the following.—For nomingating the late General Order of the Commander-in Chief, in which he said that Volunteers would be asked for from throughout the State, in order to relieve those organizations which have heretofore as promptly responded, you issued the same to us as a perumptory order to issue the State, the order to relieve those organizations theoreby perfecting its meaning, and assuing an arthority condition of the progreen under arrest without sufficient ground to insulfy the proceeding. Thisrefore, having loss the confidence and respect for you which is due to the townmentant of the Birst division, we request you to resign your command. We consider this se act of duty which we owe to the service.

Signed by the field and line officers of the Elsventh regiment. N. Y. S. N. Sc

> The Lindsey Blues. RESIDENT N. G. S. N. V.

SPHOTAL ORDERS—NO 3 All members of this regiment now in New York are

notified to report themselves at headquarters this day (Wednesday), August 10, at two o'clock P. M., for trans-portation to Etaira, N. Y., where the regiment is now stationed. By order of Colonel JOHN M. WILSEY. R. M. LAKE, Acting Adjutant.

Arrival of Colored Troops A detachment of colored troops, numbering one hun-

died and twenty-five, together with a number of substitutes and bounty jumpers, passed through the city yester-day morning, going to the front. They were in charge of Liout. Thos. H. Lawter and Lieut Wm. Frazer, of the Fifty-sixth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., which regiment is now doing duty at Elmira, where the men came from. It is some time since such a large number passed over the Frie road without some of the men having escaped, but this detechnant came through and were delivered to Provost Marghal Sullivan without losing a man.

City Intelligence.

HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL TO INSTRUCTOR LEGNARD, -- A TOTY pleasant affair, highly complimentary to Inspector James Leonard, of the Metropolitan force, took place at police headquarters yesterday morning. While the Inspecto was imparting instruction to a class of recently appointed officers, in relation to their official duties, he was interrupted by the entrance of Mr. William T. Blodgett, Chair man of the Committee of the Arms and Trophies Department of the recent Metropolitan Fair, accompanied by President Acton, of the Board of Police Commissioners, and a few friends. After a brief delay Mr. Biologett arose and pagesented the Inspector a magnificent six barralted revoiver, Col's patient, as a token of regard for the able manner in which he and the police of his command descharged their duties while in charge of the Fair buildings in Fourteenth street, during the continuance of the Fair. The barrel of the pistol is silver platted and richly chased; the chamber and hammer are plated with gold, and the stock mounted with silver and pearl. In the rosewood case containing the pistol was a pair of builet moulds, wrench and powder flask. On the stock of the revolver is the following least pitton:—

Presented to James Leonard. Inspector of Police, by the man of the Committee of the Arms and Trophies Depart

Presented to James Leonard, Inspector of Police, by the Arms and Trophies Department of the Metropolitae Fair in ad of the United Santes Santary Commession.

Naw York, April 33, 1804.

Liberty AND ORDER.

Naw York, April 28, 1864.

Liester And order.

The following is a copy of the presentation address made by Mr. Hodgets:—

Mr. Janes Leonard, Inspector Metropolitan Police;—

Dean Six—An representatives of the Committee of the Arms and Trophen Department of the Metropolitan Pair in ad of the United Satos Sanitary Commission, we have much pleasure in presenting you tee accompanying revolver, in the name of the nomatites we represent, as a teken of the appreciation of this department, in common with all others counsisted with the Metropolitan Pair, of the able, constant and one-casing attention to the duties devoving upon you as head of the police force in charge of the Fair.

This department returns you their thanks for the ready and courseous assistance always rendered by the police force under you when called upon; also it desires to recognize particularly the efforts rendered by the force under you on the last day of the Fair (April 23) in preserving order during the last hours of the subscriptions to the army and may swords, and are not unmindful of the fact that on that day you sacrificed your own private teellags of a fracteral between the temperature of the department we represent we are very knig and respectfully your obedient servants.

Jour Austin Stavans, Jr., Secretary.

Inspector Leonard made an eloquent speech in reply to the address of Mr. Hodgett, thanking him, as chairment of

JOHN AUSTIN SERVENS, Jr., Secretary.

Inspector Leonard made an elequent speech in reply to the address of Mr. Bodgett, thanking him, as chairman of the committee he represented, for the elegant testimonial with which they had honored him.

New State Emigrant Hospital -The corner stone of the new State Emigrant Hospital will be laid at three o'clock Ward's Island. The coremonies will, of course, be of a highly interesting character, and most of the county and city officials will be in attendance. A steamor will have Castle Garden at one o'clock P. M., conveying all the in-

private exhibition by the Thorpe Brothers, in the "in thers, and was of course attended with the same peculiar managestations. The brothers had their hands in stocks instead of in rope, and made the apirits exercise thomselves in music and gympastics in the most amoning fashion. The brothers intend giving pubic exhibitors, and will, no doubt, meet with the same degree of success as their prodecessors.

The Stramship Library.—The popular and enterprising company to which this vessel belongs, and which plys from this port to Havans, have made arrangements to meet the increasing demand for accommodation for first class passengers. The forward part of the ship is to be turned into a new stateroom, thoroughly vestilated, fitted up in the costless tyle and exclusively appropriated to the use of ladice. In connection with the magnificent saloon it will form a spacious and superb suit of rooms; and if an opinion can be entertained from the expenses to be incurred it will then possess accommodation superior to any other vessel ofcaring for the same port. It will also be an additional attraction to the popularity in which this steamer has been held, not as much from her superior salling qualities as from the professional experience of the commander, Capital Wilmer, the attention and courtesy of Mr. Nichols, the purser, with that of the other officers, and which have been often deservedly appreciated. With the additional increase of sixty sleeping apartments her full complement of cablin passengers will then amount to two hundred, and on her return from Havana the arrangements referred to will be completed. The steamship independence, belonging to the same company, favorably known as the proprietors of the Pioneer line, will be shortly ready for her trial trip.

Arrivals and Departures.

Audivals.

Haven—Steamship Washington—Mr Cowell, Mr Gage, Mr Socian, Mr Forter, Mr Codding, Mr Beilie, Mr Boossem and son, Mr Source and family, Illie My cra, Mr Boossem and waiter. Mmc Leurence, Mr Siece, Mr King and wife, Mr Encand wife, Mr Siece, Mr Mendois, wife and one waiter; Mr Soow, wife and size children; Miller, Ep Wies, Mr Mendois, wife and one waiter; Mr Soow, wife and size children; Miller, Ep Wies, Mr Touriner, wife and these children; Miller, Ep Wies, Mr Touriner, wife and these children; Miller, Ep Wies, Mr Touriner, wife and these children; Miller, Mill

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MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Slege of Petersburg-Operations fences of Mobile-The Rebet Invasion-News from Central America, Mexico,

The Cupard mail steamship Scotla, Captain Judking will leave this port to-day for Liverpool. The matis for Europe will close at hair-past nice o'clock

this morning.

The New Your Harans-Edition for Europe-will be published at half-past eight o'clock in the morning, and wa'll contain the latest details of the movements in front of P. stersburg; Additional Particulars of the Operations around Atlanta; The latest accounts of the moveme the Revel Raiders in Maryland and Pennsylvania; An account of the Attack of Admiral Farragut's Fleet on the Defences of Mobile; Interesting News from New Orleans; and accounts of the movements of the Union Forces in all parts of the country; Late News from Central and South America, Mexico, Cuba, &c., and reports of all other interesting events of the past week.

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Bittern by a sord or two of distatement of trends, when have embeauched sord or two of distatement of trends, when have embeauched to imitate or counterfeit them. Its all of ne uses the people won't be long imposed upon. The Flantation Bittern are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same wired to be, or we shall stop making been.

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mothers.

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